THE CAUSE OF WOMAN.

IDA HUSTED HARPER DYSAGRESS STITH PRISCILLA LEONARD.

Greatly Outraged at the Anti-Suffragist Who Class Women as " Those Below". She Turns Upon the Daughters of the American Revolution, Praises Their "War Record," and Attacks Their Meetings.

The irreverent are inclined to ask regarding the great organizations of women now chalshed ?" Sometimes, it must be admitted, the answers are rather vague, dealing with the a migratt rather than the concrete. Such is not the case, however, with the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose eighth Conti-nental Congress has just closed. Their work past year forms a war record which will compare favorably with others made during the late struggle. Immediately upon the breaking out of the Spanish-Ameriean war last April the society, through its National Board, offered its services to the President of the United States and the Surgeons-Gen eral of the army and navy. They were accepted. and, working under orders of the Government. a hospital corps was formed, and under its auspices 1,000 thoroughly trained women went out as nurses in this country and Cuba. One of the Daughters, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, was appointed Assistant Surgeon-General of

A War Committee was formed, which met every week while the conflict continued. Under its auspices the different chapters raised nearly \$300,000 in money and supplies. They contributed over 45,000 garments to the soldiers. Money was sent to the commanding surgeons of nine different hospitals, and supplies to every hospital in this country and Cuba. Porto Rico and Manila. A hospital launch. the D. A. R., was presented to the Government hospital ship Missouri, and aid was given to many families of soldiers and sailors.

What is to be the future of this society, begun under such favorable auspices and springing so suddenly into prominence? It has at pres ent about 27,000 members, an increase 4,500 in 1898. There is a crave among women nowadays to belong to some organization and to meet together convention. The fashionable women in the realm of society have had some difficulty in finding a congenial sphere in this new departure. The suffrage organizations gave them a cold shiver, as they already had all the rights they wanted. The Federation of Woman's Clubs offered a harmless opportunity. but as this consisted chiefly of a biennial meeting for the reading of essays it hardly furnished sufficient scope. At this critical moment the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed and the question was solved! The requirements for membership rested solely with the qualifications of their ancestors. It was not necessary that they themselves should possess any marked literary or other abilities. Nevertheless, not all them deserve the caustic eritteism of an Indiana Congressman, that "they thought the Boston tea party was some sort of a 5 o'clock tea." The work accomplished, as already described, shows that the leaders, at least, possess great executive power. The general public, which is relegated to the "peanut gallery," looks down upon more than a thousand delegates, representing the highest art of milliner and They are the well-groomed, well fed, well cared for women of the country. Not one in a hundred knows or cares anything about parliamentary rules, but each has an opinion on every subject that comes before the congress, and she announces it in season and out of season. The delegates elect a National Board by ballot and then express a want of confidence in practically every vote on the matters that come up for action. Scores of questions that in any other organization would be settled in committee are brought up before the whole body to be discussed and wrangled over for hours, and when a vote is reached half of the delegates do not know which side they are voting upon. There is never one session which finishes the business called for by the programme, and it usually adjourns in the midst of it to attend a reception. This annual congress of the D. A. R. is the most discriberly body of women everassembled in convention. The writer makes this statement as a delegate for several years. If it were an assemblage of the so-called "strong-minded," demanding their "rights," it would be riddled by the newspacers throughout.

minded, demanding their rights, it would be riddled by the newspaners throughout the country. It would be, as it is, if the reporters were allowed to describe proceedings correctly, but the high social position of the official board and delegates protects them from the truth. If it were fold a few times if would be the very best thing that could happen to the congress. In order, however, to do effective organized work and to command public respect and confidence, there will have to be an improvement in the status of its annual Continental congress. Its unwieldy proportions will have to be lessened by a reduced representation; more of the routine work will have to be done by committees; the States will have to be done by committees; the States will have to be done by committees; the states will have to be learn self-control and a regard for the parliamentary laws that are absolutely necessary for the transaction of business. Priscilla Leonard, in her article in last Suniselfa Leonard, in her aufrage, voices the s SUN against equal suffrage, voices the real opinion of the "remonstrants," that to the ballot to women would "cheapen" the ballot to women would "cheapen" She asks if we shall "throw open the Gov-It. She asks if we shall "throw open the Government more largely to those below or give intelligence and power their full influence." The advocates of woman suffrage believe strongly in the latter alternative though perhaps they do not quite understand what is meant by giving power its full influence. It is the anti-suffragists who persist in classing women as "those below," and think that to give suffrage to women would "debase it." It will be found that almost without exception they would take it away from many of those men who now possess it and limit it to the educated and property-holding, but even if this were done they would not be willing that women should have it.

newspapers

nen should have it, iss Leonard says: "Absolutely equal suf-ies would swamp the educated feminine vote in overwhelming rush of ignorant ballots." I diversely the says shown that the percentage of illit-ty is less among women than among men. Commissioner of Education in his last ret states that in all schools above the ele-dary grades 55 per cent of the pupils are alle and 45 per cent. Tale, so that the bal-in favor of women is bound to increase herery year. Thus, the figures prove that comen were enfranchised they would offset shorau vote and leave a balance on the of intelligence.

orant vote and leave a balance on the intelligence.

Vast majority of immigranta are men, usl suffrage prevailed, the votes of can-born women would offset the of foreign-born men and women comfit the white women in the Southern jossossed the ballot, their number offset the votes of negro men and tensitined. Therefore, if we really demanded to stelligent and educated vote, the way of securing it is to enfranchise.

There are no statistics to support conard's statement that "equal suffrage hundreds of intelligent votes and hundreds of intelligent votes and hundreds at the poils? Then certainly miss be given the ballot. What is the tion of immoral women compared to

immoral women compared to women? For answer, let say numerical comparison in his tr, and it will be found immeas-on the side of unquestioned women are the conservative,

ons, whose desire for the best and family outwelchs every and whether they owned bighly educated the vast the aways could be trusted to could best serve these interests, who gives a equal suffrage results of the country of the coun e way appointments are made it

where in there and sisters of the applicants, something interviews, appeal to the President and

siment and get it.

Stronger text needed for a discourse after of the suffrage? Would not the stronger text of the suffrage? Would not the stronger text of the suppliest on some as of men if the a constituency? There is no some a foliates and a great many of the vital if the life depend upon political consecutive women of character and force the step these qualities most effectively ming a part of the constituency which and contacts legislators and oxecutives.

extend the thanks of Congress to Clara Barto for her services as President of the Red Croa Association during the late war, Senator Mor gan of Alabama, demurred, as this would carr with it the privilege of the floor of the Sonato A lady in Washington whote and asked him who danger he saw in this, to whom he replied: To admit the ladies would result in the surrender of the Senate to the gentle influence of their presence and divert their thoughts from the sold channels of hard duty to the warmer atmosphere of social happiness, and the Senate would cease to work. You may think that this would be a blessing to the country, but we are not permitted even to contemplate such happiness. Upon such taffy as this do these, our women

WASHINGTON, D. C. IDA HUSTED HARPER.

Mrs. Stanton and Her Critics.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sire I see m letter in THE SUN of Feb. 14 has called out adverse comments from several of your correspondents, who reply to figments of their own imagination, and not to what I said.

One refers to allens. Chinamen, and minors as in the same political position as women There is a wide difference; being males, they all belong to the governing class. The boy car vote at 21, the allen and Chinaman when naturalized and after a few years' residence. By the modern appliances of science ever

ur political compeers may be transformed

our political compeers may be transformed into voters, the idiot may be restored to sound mind, the lunatic may become sane, and the criminal, if pardoned, may again exercise the right of suffrage. But neither naturalization papers, intelligence, morality, sanity, property nor education can enable woman to exercise the right of suffrage.

The disqualification of sex is insurmountable, Hence woman's position is entirely different from any one belonging to the ruling class, potentially or in reality.

Mr. Cass asks with surprise if I would have women officiate in our courts as advocates and jurors, and in our prisons as keepers? Certainly, I would have them fill all official positions, as queens, leaders of armies, and many minor positions, as recorded in history, and as they now do in four Western States, where women are enfranchised, enjoying full political equality. They sit in the halls of legislation as lawmakers, in the courts as advocates and jurors, are matrons in prisons, and on boards of rolice.

To abolish capital punishment does not necessarily leave all felons at large; to commute the death sentence to imprisone and real fer life seceiety

To abolish capital punishment does not necessarily leave all felons at large; to commute the death sentence to imprisonment for life, society is equally protected in individual rights.

One critic objects to prison labor, because that robs honest tollers of work outside; he evidently thinks we have done our duty to the criminal when immured in prison walls. As we have but few decent roads in the country there is plenty of work for all. Our prisons should be schools of reformation rather than punishment, where our prisoners could learn useful trades and acquire the rudiments of a good education.

useful trades and acquire the rudiments of a good education.

I am happy to inform my critics that there is a bill now before our Legislature to abolish the death penalty. If passed, they need have no fears that the doors of the prison will be thrown wide open and all their inmates let loose on society.

We are making grand experiments now, at the Elmira Beformators and the George Junior Republic for boys, in the education of criminals, which will produce an entire revolution in our system of prison life.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTOS.

250 WEST NINETY-FOURTH STREET, City.

Women and Education.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . Your correspondent "Priscilla Leonard" says that to let women vote would be to "debase the suffrage," because at present our population includes more men than women who are college graduates. If there are as yet more educated men than educated women in the United States, the situation is fast changing and will soon be reversed. Women are entering upon the higher education in ever increasing numbers, while there is a growing tendency to take boys out of school early in order to put them into business. Already every State in the Union graduates more girls than boys from its high schools—some of them six times as many.

Prof. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, writes:

I find, on making the actual calculation, that the women in secondary and higher education, added together, number 287.162, and the men number 285.256. equal to 54.9 per cent, of the former, and 45.1 ner cent, of the latter. This, you see is almost exactly 55 per cent, women to 45 per cent, men for the entire education higher than the elementary schools. soon be reversed. Women are entering upon

schools.

And President Capen of Tufts College said in a recent address: "Our colleges have doubled in numbers within ten years, and the number of women who are getting ready for college is satonishing. When all the women now preparing for college, are educated and begin studying the social questions of their time, what may we not hope for in the solution of the difficulties that now confront us?" ALUMNA.

Fen. 22.

Women and Crime.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Priscilla conard" says the admission of women would debase the suffrage." She lays stress upon the greater number of men than of women who have been graduted from American coleges during the last half century. But there are things more important to a voter than a college education-for instance, a good moral character. Compare the percentage or men and women in the State prisons of the different States. According to the United States census of 1800 the figures were as follows, omitting

In the District of Columbia women constitute In the District of Columbia women constitute 17 per cent, of the prisoners; in Massachusetts 17 per cent, of the prisoners; in Massachusetts 17 per cent, of the prisoners; in Massachusetts 17: Louislana, 12: Virginia, 11; New Jersey, 10; Maryland and Pennsylvania, 9; Connecticut, 8; Alabama, New Hampshire, Ohlo and South Carolina, 7; Floridia, Maine, Mississimi, New Mexico and Tennessee, 9; Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina and West Virginia, 5; Arkansas and Delaware, 4; California, Minnesota, North Dakota, Texas and Vernont, 3; Colorado, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska and Utah, 2; Aricona, Kansas, Newuda and South Dakota, 1; Washington, eight-tenths of 1 per cent; Oregon and Wisconsin, four-tenths of 1 per cent; Vyonding and Idaho, none.

Bishop Doane says that if equal suffrage were granted "to the vote of every criminal man you would add the vote of a criminal woman," Statistics show this fear to be groundless.

groundless.

Would it debase the suffrage to admit the Sex that furnishes more than two-thirds of our church members and less than one-fifth of our criminals?

ETHEL C. AYERY.

Fininals? Boston, Feb. 24. STEADY FUNERAL-GOING.

Mourning and Graveyard Picnicking Occupied Her Life for Years.

From the Chicago Chronicle. For years there lived on the west side a little woman with bright, sharp eyes and an expressive face. Her step was slow and her shoulders be. t, for she was long past the beauty of youth and the glory of middle-aged womanhood. Her small crepe bonnet was placed on perfectly arranged hair. Her black gown was trimmed with bands of crope and she always wore a soft, black shawl thrown loosely over her shoulders. She was never seen alone, but always with her was a wee girl, who called her "grandma."

be and leave a balance on the merce.

Joriy of immigrants are mentrage prevailed, the votes of a women would offset the machorn men and women common this women in the Southern white women in the Southern would be southern white women in the Southern would be southern white women in the Southern would be southern white women and so if an advantage of intelligent votes and hundards of ignorant ones.

If the polls? Then certainly eighen the ballot. What is the immoral women compared to the immoral women compared women and the child went to a funeral every day. Some west side preachers as a the family outweighs every and it will be found immeast on the side of unquestioned women are the conservative, one, whose desire for the best can't family outweighs every and hard whether they owned biginly clucated the vast on always could be trusted to some of the cloir boys learned to know them and to rea wote can add noth-wer-rather, it neutralizes and Alroppes of this may be quoted and of Senator Proctor in refery appointments are made in the breadent against the previous and would unward a package of the sufficience of the suffrage? Would not the Secretary of War and Senator Ao active B feel quite as willing if the constituency which makes legislators and executives. In the carriages, but the woman and the child would make be provided the suffrage of the prevalent and in the prevalent and in the prevalent and the world.

If the suffrage of the sufficience we were an additional to the prevalent and the world. The constituency with the women and the child would not the Secretary of War and Senator Ao active B feel quite as willing if the prevalent and the prevalent and the world. The constituency will be a suffrage of the prevalent and the prevalent and the w Few knew who the woman was or who was

MRS. JOHNSON ANSWERS MRS. HARPER lchool Suffrage Is Merely a Legislative Dele-

gation of Power-Women Voting to Obto. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of Sunday, I sh. 12, Ida Harper says: The article of Helen Kendrick Johnson in THE SUN of Jan. 29 contains some remarkable statements. One of these is that the States which have been first to grant school suffrage to women are those which have most persist-ently and emphatically withheld from her contitutional suffrage." And Ida Harper adds. Intending to convey the Idea that the States which have tried partial suffrage for women have refused to Increase it." I am not in the nabit of writing in an inferential manuer. What I said, as plainly as my command of language and my space would permit, was to the effect that school suffrage is not "partial" suffrage at all in the sense of being a step in the direction of constitutional suffrage; but that the facts in regard to both the giving and the withholding of school suffrage serve to point out the wide gulf ecognized by lawmakers between the delegated vote that can be swent away by the Legislatures elected by the constitutional voters and the sovereign vote which is exerised by those constitutional voters only. Ida Harper then says: "In 1891 Kansas gave school suffrage to women, and in 1887 extended to them municipal suffrage." It would appear that she does not know that municipal suffrage is but another form of delegated power. And in proof I quote the following from the Kansas City (Mo.) Times of Feb. 2, 1800;

It seems to be the general opinion that women have no voice in the naming of the officers of the two city courts, slithough Commissioner of Elections King is somewhat undecided about it. The law gives the female suffrage only upon municipal or seves the remaie suffrage only upon futilities of school matters, and as the courts belong to the township, are paid for by the county, and have the jurisdiction of justice courts, it is generally accepted that only the male voters will have a say in the selection of these officials.

diction of justice courts, it is generally accepted that only the male voters will have a say in the selection of these officials.

The two city courts in Kansas City, Kan, were established nearly two years age by a special act of the Lexislature and the several institue courts in Kansas City township were abolished. The first officers were appointed by Gov. Leady, but last spring a constable was steeted for each of the courts at the regular city election and women were not permitted to vote for them.

Commissioner of Elections King expressed his doubt some weeks ago in the Time remarking the right of women in this matter, and said that there was a probability that they might be entitled to vote for the court officials, taking it for granted that they were, municipal officers. This community is a city, said Judge King voterday: it is not a town ship for any other purpose but that of electing Justices of the Prace and constables, Generally speaking, it is not a township. It has no township vice missis a township office where no township saids or government. Could the Lexislature create a township office where no township saids? Are not the city courts in fact city offices? If not, why not? The city is not a township office the purpose of electing Judges of the city courts—for my other nurpose but that of electing Justices and constables.

City Clerk Yeager, who will arrange the official ballot, says that he is under the impression that women are not entitled to vote for these officers, and many prominent attorneys who were asked their opinion regarding the point raised by Judge King look upon it as a technical matter and say that there is no ground for the segment that the courts are not township offices.

The great care taken not to allow the munici-

not township offices.

The great care taken not to allow the municipal vate to eneronch in the least upon the constitutional vate, even if a special legislative act had brought them into such relation as to cause legal confusion, is most suggestive.

Ida Harper also says I am wrong in my figures concerning the vote in Guyahega county (Cleveland), O., and, in disproof she quotes a letter from Mr. Edward Horn, Secretary of the Board of Electons of that city, respecting the April o'cetions.

Board of Elections of that city, respecting the April obsertions.

I could give many vouchers for my statement, but deem that one is sufficient. I find that my figures refer to October, 1897. This Sux for Oct. 27, 1897, under the caption. "Woman-Suffrage Fizzle in Cleveland," printed the following telegram:

C EVILANDO. Oct. 20.—The result of registration in this county as tabulated las caused the Claveland Boa d of Elections to calcion the Ohio Legislature of abolish temais suffage in this Succ. Only e glaytwo women registrad furing the cutter for days of the result ration this full. There is a general lack of inferest in elections so far as women are concerned. Of the spring voting of that year President of the spring voting of that year President Buckley of the Cleveland Board of Elections said: "We were compelled to provide 200,000 ballots and new registration books, and yet only 400 registered and 228 voted. The expense of these votes was about \$7,000, as this was the amount it cost the city to receive them." He added that, were he a member of the Legislature, he should work for the repeal of the law.

It appears that dread of the repeal of the

the Legislature, he should work for the repeal of the law.
It amounts that dread of the repeal of the School law bronght out, in April, a vote of 4,831 from 260,000 qualified voters. Nothing could better emphasize my point that the schools.
Ida Harner also criticises my statement that the Illinois vote includes that for trustrees of Chicago University. The explanation is that I intended to write. "Illinois University."
As to the vote for the trustees of that institution, the Chicago Blustrated News of Nov. 18, 1800, after recording that the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association had institucion, called the suffrage association and institucions and suffrage association had institucion really embraces eleven members, or even Suffrage Association and just ejected eleven officers, says: "If the Equal Suffrage Association really embraces eleven members, or even more, as these reports suggest, why doesn't the membership turn out en masse at some of these elections and cost its ballots for the university trustees? The ladies ought to vote as they associate."

these elections and the ladies ought to vote as versity trustees? The ladies ought to vote as they associate.

As school statistics are again in order, let me add a new item, which is of special interest, in view of Goy. Roosevelt's statement that school suffrage has "worked well in Oyster Pay." In answer to a letter of inquiry Principal C. A. Woodward of Oyster Bay says: "No woman has voted at a regular school meeting. At one or two special meetings a limited number have availed themselves of the privilege."

HELEN KENDRICK JOHNSON.

AT THE AUSTRIAN SOCIETY BALL. Novel Methods of Raising Money for the Austrian Poor of the City.

In the popular mind there has always existed an idea that the ordinary church fair, with ts various entleing snares for the man with a pocketbook, could carry off the palm at any time for separating a man from his money There is, however, an institution that can give the church fair cards and spades and all the cassinos of half a dozen packs and then roll up a score in the treasury that will make the church fair's receipts look nimost literally "like 30 cents." That is the Austrian Einging

Society of this city.
This organization has given, it is said, nine teen ortwenty annual bails for sweet charity in this city. The proceeds go to the Austrian poor, but a man who watches one of these affair is inclined to think that all the Austrian poor must soon become rich unless they spend a must soon become rich unless they spend a great deal of mousey. At least, that was the concusion one man reached who attended the annual ball of the society at the Grand Central Palace last Tuesday night. A sort of village government, that had been previously chosen in some way, presided over the affair. There was a burlesque Mayor, who sat in an office in a burlesque town hall; there was a fat, july friar who had his headquarters conveniently mear to the dancing stace, and there were constables, village policemen and other officers and imbs of the law scattered around in the crowds of villagers. When the grand march was over they begre their work of collecting. The friar had terhans the most interesting job of all. When a young man among the dancers wants a partner he asks:

"Miss Blank, are you married?"

Now, the girl can't get out of the coming matrimonial complication in any way. If she gays that she is married and can show a gilt ring on her finger the young suitor immediately suggests that she obtain a divorce. As the new suitor will bay all the expenses of this legal freedom, the pair wend their way to the priest.

He is ready for them.

"A divorce, ch?" he asks in German or dialect. "That is good. The Church forbids it, but there are ways to overcome the difficulty. Let me break the ring that you wen."

The girl hands her gilt ring to the priest, who immediately breaks it, and then having collected its cents from the young man pronounces the girl free to marry again. This erroman had been prevented as performs for 10 cents more and the rair go away and join the dancers in a waltz or a polka mazurks.

The burlesque policemen are even more vigilant and grasplag. They act like Russian soles hunting for Anarchists. No conversation in a quiet corner escapes their cars. If they hear a man addressing his companion by her first name thor immediately arrest the man and take him to the Mayor on the charge of some crime that to an ordinary observer appears as terrible as leas majors. The sorting sucker a heavy li great deal of money. At least, that was the conclusion one man reached who attended the an-

those sprigs, which he has to buy. If you are caught without one you are not a true Austrian, and you are liable to instant arrest and heavy line. You'd better buy one right over there now. Hurry up. There comes the constable." The stranger bought one and hurried out. POEMS WORTH READING

Silent they all are,

Are alive.

And filled with

These mornings.

The unheard music of spring.

Love.

When gloom o'ershrouds my soul,

Love, O. thou blessed Love!

Thou boon, thou curs

Thou all of worse!

Thou bringest light!

Thou makest night!

I meet but strife:

Thou art my life!

Love, when I follow thee

When joy fills all my heart,

The Stopping of the Clock.

From Youth's Companion.

The clock has stopped! Yet why have I so found

Surprising falls the instantaneous calm, The sudden silence in my chamber small; I, starting lift my head in half slarm— The clock has stopped—that sail.

Why note its silence sooner than its sound? For it has ticked all day.

So many a life beside my own go on. And such companionship unborded keep; Companionship scarce recognized till gone, And lost in sudden sleep.

And so the blestings Heaven daily grants Are in their very commonness forgot; We little heed what answereth our wants— Until it abswers not.

A strangeness falleth on familiar ways,
As if some pulse were gone beyond recall—
Something unthought of, linked with all our days—
Some clock has stopped—that's all,
GEORGE H, COOMER,

All for Katle's Cryin'

Johnny! Johnny! you'll be late— Train's a comin' flyin'! Johnny's bacgin' roun' the gate, An' Katie's thar a-cryin'!)

Done declared he'd leave the State—
('Twouldn't cause no sighin'!)
Now he's learn't on the gate,
An' Katie's thar a-cryin'!

Does he think the train'll wait?

angin' roun' a garden gate 'Cause à gal is cryin'!

No use in denyin! Wonder of that foolish Kata Ever'll stop her cryin'?

Now his arms are round her. My! Train has left a dyin!!

Train has left a flym": It's "Good mernin" - not "Good-by"-An' all fer Katle's cryin'!

A Song of Devon.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Here ha has no ice nor snow,
Like in purty Levon.
On to hear the cattle low,
Winter nights in Devon!
"Hack the herald angole sing"—
Mother with her c'hristmasing,
Hova all slidin' ring a-ring
On our pend in bevon.

Now the winter days be come, you beside the barn Fill the dresher, make her hum, fed with yellow

corn.

Red the field, and green the bank, sun in mist
assettin'.

Shorter grow the afternoons
(Ricks I eside the linhay).
Early shine the winter moons
(Ricks beside the linhay).
Far along the liowlets whoopin',
Milkinnid calleth co-p, corn, copin',
Sweet red cows to Farmyard troopin'
(Ricks beside the linhay).

Home-brew zider soft as cream, blaze of ashen logs, Our little maids like cherubim round the firedogs: But hereaway—I could ha cried, 'twas just a-goin'

I seed up so distinckly when I yeard you cricket

An Electrostatic Pair.

From Hardware.

He was the gallant engineer Of a g ant dynamo; She sang to the wires the whole day long With a chorus of "Hellol"

His love he well expressed in obms, And amperes, or even in velts; In veltate phrases and dynamo ngures, Or currents, are lights and bolts.

Said he: "By the great broken circuit, Or more, by the Ruhmkorff coll, Your negative answers will drive me To some subway under the soil.

"Not a spark of inductive affection, Not a positive 'Yea' have I had: I'm afraid the wires have grounded In favor of some other lad."

Then regret, like a galvanometer."
Or an astatic needle, it smote her,
And she said: "Of love I have ions
As strong as an Edison motor."

So he opened the circuit and clasped her In arm-niure, and held her there; And she was the helle electric Of this thermo-electric pair.

From the Nebraska State Journal.

Let us regulate the poets, let us smite the faithless bard. Who is sending in bad metre to the papers by the

He it is who spreads destruction wheresoever he may

Giving earth the reputation of a wilderness of woe.

If he hears of some one dying, he will write a doleful screed
Of the "pangs of dissolution," for the dead one's
friends to read.
He will point a dismal picture of eld Gabriel and his

He will picture heaven up yonder, farabove this vale

enter in.
And he writes of harps and halos, hoarded for the
favored few.
In a rhythuddiese production that would make an
icoberg blue.

Tis the duty of a poet, if to rhyme is his desire, First to know that he's afflicted with the true "poetic

Then he ought to choose a topic full of hopefulness and light.

With it

He loved this telephonic maid Till his heart's vibrating plate Was magnetized and polarized At a milliamperic rate.

Same as home to Devon.

Never see the wood fire blace
(Jolly land of Beyon).

Here lie nigners call me "Zir"—
Oh, to be a labore;
Eack agair amid good cheer—
Back to jolly Devon!

EDWARD A. Inving.

Front

in air and smoke lieth ; ow, -and I lies here

Flyin' in the face o' Fate-

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Thou all in man of better;

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Who were the colored soldiers promoted from the ranks of their respective regiments in the regular arms, to hentenamies of volunteers as a reward for havery at El Caner and Shome?" E. E. P. We do not know which appointments were made These Mornings. The sting of the winter In them? Yes; But the balm because of bravery in battle. The names of First Sergia. William Washington and John C. Proctor, Ninth Cavalry, were sent to the Senate in July: after And the kiss Of the sunshine: that the names of appointees ceased to be published until January of this year. In January twenty six The lary sense Of the fishing pole non-commissioned officers of the Ninth and Tenth And the shady green Cavalry and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infan-Of the grassy bank By the clear waters That babble and smile try were promoted second heutenants. tenants and captains in the Seventh and Eighth Volunteer Intantry, the "Immune Regiments." Into the face of the blue sky Above them; The echo of bluebirds Far to the south.

A good while ago I read a letter written by Gen. Nathaniel Gr one about the time of the battle of quitford Court Hous. It was addressed to the colony of Quakers living in the vicinity and was an appeal to them to care for his sick and wounded widners, whom he was obliged to abandon. I have searched through a "Live of Gen. Greene," but failed to find it. Can Tim SuN enlighten me? J. O. D. Of the robin's note: The small of the new grass Growing, And the promise of

On bush and tree; Section 355 of the charter does not allow the com-The binted fragrance culsory retirement of veterans of the civil war. Of flowers, And the straining It seems rather strange that "A. F. G.," in your issue of Feb. 5, should ask for an interpretation of these lines of Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Re-Of the crocus To burst from its yielding bonds.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across But their siteuce Is living and warm, with a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me." And the still brown earth and me."

And stranger yet that "F. M. R.," in the next issue, suggests that "borne" should be substituted for "born," as the line "can only refer to Christ's walking on the sea of Galibe." The fact is that both correspondents have falled to discern the very think veiled protts metaphor. The first step in analysis should have led them to ask. "What is 'the beauty of the lilles?" At dhe answer "Purity, involled innocence," should covertake the query, and the line stands out clear as the poet's exquisite reference to the Immaculate Conception.

J. La C. Is eloquent Of their coming. May fall again, And the cold, hard hand Of the frost shut down, But the earth And the air and the sky

1. What are the necessary steps for a native born Cohan to take for the purpose of securing American citizenship? 2. Can he declare his intentions and secure his first papers at once? 3. How long after securing his first papers would be have to wait to secure the final papers? 4. Would the fact of his securing first papers entitle him to all the protection and privileges just the same as if he were a full fledged American citizen, harring the right of voting? 6. Being a native born Cuban, but having sided with the Spaniarsis during the Cuban insurrection, as well as during the Smalish-American war, would that fact make any difference in his efforts to secure American citizen-ship papers?

1. The same as those to be taken by any one else.

2. Yes. 3. Two years, anyway; and until he has

2. Yes. S. Two years, anyway; and until he has been five years in the United States. 4. No; he would remain a Cuban. 5. He would be a Spaniard, therefore legally an enemy, and ineligible to naturalization until peace has been proclaimed between the United States and Spain.

Picare name the principal countries that have erected statues, &c., in commemoration of great victorics, like the Arch of Trumph, on the Champs Elvicers at Paris, for Napoleon's conquests, the column at Trafalgar Square at London, for Lord Nelson's victorics, &c. Every country has erected statues of its victors; France, Germany and Russia have menuments to

their victories. For the benefit of the community who suffer with frozen hands, feet and ears would you kindly sug-gest a remedy for same? A Cosstant READLE. Apply icesold water to the frozen parts, raising the temperature of the water gradually; then restore the circulation by rubbing first with the hands or with silk or woollen cloth, then rub with some lini-A poultice of pety'o peeling is said to be good. The parts once frozen will remain very sensitive to the cold for years and should be protected as

well as possible.

What is the distinction between a club having a "secretary" and one having an "hone rable secretary"? M. B. L. You evidently expand "hon. sec." to "honorable secretary." "Hon. sec." does not mean that; it means "honorary secretary," and shows that the secretary certainly receives no may for, and probably | Horace Greeley wrote that the two chief products performs merely nominal services. The use of the expression "hou, sec," has come from England, where the secretary of a club may be an employee, not a member, while the "hon, see," is always a member of the club. The importance of the club has nothing to do with the matter.

F.'s and T.'s fathers are first cousins. What relation are E. and T.? What relation is E. to T.'s father? E. and T. are second consins; E. is first cousin

The New York paper which had for its notto the The New York paper which had for its motte the lines." No penting Utica, "e., was the New World, I cannot remember whether it was mublished weekly for monthly, or how long it existed, but I think it must have been the planer of the "sarial," since I can well recollent reading Dickons's. "Baroshy Rudge," Bulwe's. "Zamon," and Almoworth's. "Tower of Landon, with others which I have forgotten, in Its pages, I was then a child of 7 or s, living in Miss-achusetts, and I can never forget how impatiently I always awaited the "next chapters." M. E. H.

I was wanderin' dro' the thicket, hot and wet, and night a-comin': All to once I yeard a cricket set to drummin', drum-min', drummin'. Her buzzed so gude and neighborly I laughed aloud Several other friends give the same information. The New World was begin by tark Benjamin in 1840, with Rufus Griswold and Epes Sargent as his to hear, I zimm'd 'twas engine dreshin' wheat to home in Devonsheer. assistants; it was a weekly. Hudson says that it. with Broker Jonathan in New York and the Poston the foreign novels as the newspapers published foreign speeches or happenings. The New World cea-ed publication in 1845, when it was absorbed by the Emerium. Some friends think that the motto

Walsh's" Liberator or Subterraneas used it. Please inform me who were the Colonels of the First United States Dragoons from 1845 to 1866. On Jan. 1, 1845, Col. Stephen W. Kearny com-

manded the First Dragoons; he succeeded Col. Dodge, who resigned July 4, 1836. On June 30, 1846. Col. Kearny was promoted Brigadier-General. and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Richard B. Mason Thomas L. Fauntleroy of the Second Drayoons was promoted Colonel. He resigned May 13, 1861, to enter the Confederate Army.

In reply to E. Binnright, in last Sunday's Suy, would say; A book that answers fully his inquir has recently been published, entitled "Corner stones of Faith." The articles are by various leading ministers of the denominations, and are full llustrated with portraits and otherwise. M. C. T.

What verses were suggested by Goldsmith's ner-onal appearance? I. R. There were none. To a dining club, to which he belonged, Goldsmith came so late that the others began to write epitaphs on the "late Dr. Goldsmith." Some of these epitaphs burt his feelings, and he began to write his famous poem, "Retaliation, See Irving's Life of Goldsmith.

Will you please state whether Williamsbridge, West Chester village, Wakefield, City Island, new Annexed District, are in New York county or in West-chester county, and give date of annexation. One Headen. They are in New York county by virtue of the

act of June 6, 1895. Does there exist at the present time, as there did formerly, an agree most between Great Britain and Canada by which Great Britain participates in full in any tariff concessions made to Canada by any for-der nation? If free trade were instituted between the Finted States and Canada would it also be extended to Great Britain in virtue of any such agreement if it exists?

There is no such "agreement" between Great Britain and Canada; Canada had a reciprocity treaty with us before the war, which did not include Great Britain. If free trade were instituted between the United States and Canada, Great Britain would not, ipso facto, share in the arrangement.

United States and Canada, Great Britain would not, spie facto, share in the arrangement.

In reference to the Navoleonic "bees" may I quote from Woodward and Birnett's "Heraldry," page 281. Burnett was Lyon King at Arms: "hera are often used in armodity as an emblene of industry and persoverance. The Fameror Napoleon replaced the proscril ed their de its by golden bees, which he used as decorations for his coronation robes, and also employed in the heraldic augmentations here after described. The origin of the assumption of the bees by Napoleon as an imperial badge is currous. In the year 1955 there was discovered at Tourney a tomb supposed to be that of Childeric, died 480, father of a lovis. Among the precious articles inclosed therein or found in praximity to it were about 500 small objects of gold and fine stones, which somewhat resembled in shape an insect, to which the name of 'bees' was given. These and the other contents of the tond were created to Louis XIV, by the Archbishop of Menay, and long preserved in the Bibliotheaux Boyale at Paris. These so-called bees were stolen in 2802, and only two remain at the present day, " \* Among those present at the discovery was \* \* Among those present at the discovery was \* \* \* Among those present at the discovery distributed to the Archduse Lee-nold, covernor of the Netherlands, and author of Torigma. Children's royal marties, which very possibly was the case. But children went further, and declared that in these insects was to be toun if the origin of the feur de its. This statement occasioned a great iteraty controversy, and the assertion was very hotly contrasted by Tristan the St. Armand Craite du Lee 1560 and later by that celebrated antiquarian. Mont ancon, in his great work " \* The Emmeror Na selson, whose ambition it was to pose as the successor of primes anterior to the line of Capet, assumed these bees as the bace of his new empire and as head shown stated, caused them to be largely employed among its heralde designs. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* And a ghastly, grim rounion on the resurrection sin. sate of pearl, fast bolted, that but few can

Set the metre gauge in order, and bear down with all his might. J. M. Hoyle, -Mr. Cleveland was born on March 18, If the rhyming is imperfect, if the rhythm is some-thing worse.

If his thoughts refuse to follow the sweet harmonies of verse.

If to rhyme the rules of syntax must be steadily professed.

N. M. F. 25 You can learn the names of the officers of the Sixth Avenue Bailroad Company in 1880-82 Then the poet is no poet, and he sught to be re-strained. from the company. Your money is here when you POLITICAL NOTES.

The adoption at the special session of the New York Legislature in July of the Soldiers and Sailors' law, intended to preserve the franchise rights of New York's absent soldiers and sailors, was criticised in some other States as an expensive and unsatisfactory method of obtaining results, which in other States (Pennsylvania, for Instance) were secured by simpler methods. As appears from the official canvass of Pennsylvania, however, there were only five soldier votes cast in the whole city of Pailadelphia at the recent November election, all five voting for the Republican nomines for the office of Governor, Col. Stone. Three of the soldiers voted for the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor and two for the Democratic candidate.

The disfranchising amendments adopted by the Raleigh Legislature to the State Constitution encountered only six adverse votes in the Senate and twenty-seven in the House, a total of thirty-three, hough there are thirty six Republican or Fusion members of that body. It follows in the line of the Louisiana constitutional amendment and must be submitted to the voters for their assent in the elec-tion of 1901. Though North Carolina has a considerable colored nonplation, it is of itself not suffisuch an amendment. There are 340,000 qualified voters in North Carolina, of whom 250,000 are na-tive white voters and 108,000 native colored voters, the foreign-born vote in North Carolina being only 2,000. What part in the controversy favoring or op-posing negro disfranchisement the white Republicans of the mountain districts of North Carolina will take remains to be seen, but their solid opposi tion to it would be of great importance when the question comes to be submitted in the form that it will be as a constitutional amendment.

At the last general election in Vermont there were So Republican votes cast for Governor in Browning-ton, Orleans county, and 2 Prohibition votes; there were no Democratic votes.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and California nia were the four States of the country which by the Federal census of 1810 had a larger foreign-born than native-born male population of voting age The percentages were 53, 59, 65 and 50% respec-tively. Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota have a large Scandinavian population; California has many Chinese residents of voting age.

The salary of the Governor of the State of Mary land is \$4,500. Under the present city admi tion in New York the average pay of a "secretary is \$5,000 a year.

Since the determination of contested Congressional sub-divided among three committees—Election Committees 1, 2 and 3-and since such contests are decided upon legal rather than political grounds the number of such controversies has been materialpending in the Fifty-wixth House. The Senate in the determination of contests adheres tenaciously to the constitutional preregatives of the upper house and it is found generally that such contests as arise are settled usually in evident disregard of all politi-cal considerations. Republicans voting, as in the last Delaware case, for the admission of a Democrat, and Democrats voting often for the admission of a Republican whose title to such recognition appears to them to be superior.

One of the surprising results of the February spring elections in Pennsylvania was the Republican gains in Pike county. In a majority of the town-ships from one to three Republicans were elected by small majorities. The vote was the largest in the history of the county for the spring election. tofore Pike county has been known in Pennsylvania as the Democratic Gibraltar, giving in an ordinary election more Democratic majority than there were Republican votes cast. It was of Pike county that the only two important products of Pike county Pa., were snakes and Democrats, but when Mr tireeley ran on the Democratic ticket for Presidenthe received 767 votes in Pike, against 339 for Gen. Grant, the Republican candidate,

In the various biographies which have appeared concerning the late Henry Loewy, the Tenth ward politician, some curious mistakes have been made. He has been referred to as "a product of east side Tammany Hall politics," a "leader without party City Marshal." The facts are that Mr. Loowy was for many years a Republican, though closely identified with the political interests of Bernard Rourks. In 1894 the Rourke organization supported William L. Strong for Mayor, and the latter appointed Mr. Loewy City Marshal in 1895 for a term ending on May 1, 1897. Like the other City Marshals, Mr. Lowy held over without reappointment until, having meanwhile albed himself with Tammany Hall, Mayor Strong filled his place by the appointment of another candidate.

MEDDY AND THE MAJOR. Story of the Santingo Campaign Told at a Meeting of the Anti-Typhoid Club.

The ex-volunteers of the Santiago campaign who compose the Anti-Typhoid Club were holding their regular weekly meeting. A member who admitted that he had taken a drink of water had been promptly suspended for one reck, in spite of his plea that he had taken the fluid from a pint bottle under the Impression that it was gin. A member of the Hospital Corpread a paper describing the deadly results of own good health during the Cuban campaign his discovery of a quantity of wood alcohol among the medical stores, which he had used, slightly diluted, as preferable to straight water. At the conclusion of the reading a member who had been puffing industriously on a corncob pipe rapped the fire and ashes out against the edge of the table, took a pull at his stein and observed:

"I have been deeply interested in the paper of our learned medical comrade. It throws light upon an incident of the campaign that has been enveloped in mystery. You may not all know that our learned friend here, Meddy, put in 6 days 23 hours and 59 minutes in the guardhouse. That's the limit for which an officer can lock up an enlisted man without preferring formal charges. It happened after the surrender, and while we were camped on the ridge back of Santiago. Meddy was doing the early morning cooking for the sick in the regimental hospital, and also for the surgeons. He had to turn out before break of day and hustle wood and water, build a fire and cook gruel for the sick and beefsteak for the officers f the medical staff.

"Well, one morning just at daybreak Major Bolus, the chief surgeon, woke up to find a disheveled, mad-looking private of the Hospital Corps, with a blood-reeking butcher knife in his hand, bending over his cot and gloating over him with bloodshot eyes. The Major recognized the private as a man whom he had reprimanded severely and in unparliamentary language the day before.

" For a moment the Major was paralyzed with horror, and then, with a howl for help, rolled out of his cot on the other side. Extricating himself from his blankets, the Major grabbed his sword and backed against the side wall of his tent. The private continued to glare at him, his blood-streaked eyes distending with some violent emotion. To this day the Major

some violent emotion. To this day the Major could not be convinced that the emotion was surprise and not murderous rage.

"Wh-what do you want? stammered the Major, his sword and scalabard rattling together like the tinware in a peddier's pack.

"The private extended his blood-stained weapon rapier-fashion, and starting around the foot of the cot toward the Major, opened his mouth to speak.

"Halt! gassed the Major, in turn extending his weapon in very wobbly fashion, 'H-halt! Wh-what do you m-mean, sir?

"The private glared wild-syed at the Major some more, but it seemed odd that a desperado's knees should knock together as his did. Again he started to speak and made a gesture with the butcher-knie, but the Major parried the thrust and exclaimed:

"Til c-call the g-guard, sir! W-what do you w-want, sir?

"The private was trembling with suppressed rage, but at this threat he lowered the point of his butcher-knie and stutered!

"I w-wanted-hie-t know, Major, whewhether you wanted your steak rage or-hie-woll done?"

"Then the Major ordered the private under

"Then the Major ordered the private under

"Then the Major ordered the private under arrest, and while he made no formal charge I am confident that he believes to this day that nurrier was intended. The private, boys, was our friend Meddy here, and it appears to me that his learned paper on the subject of wood alcohol may explain his incoherent, disheveled and murderous aprearance that meruing, and also his neglect to put aside the kuife with which he had been cutting up steak before disturbing the Major's sleep."

The Hospital Corps man realized that it was up to him, and gave a skirmish-line signal to which the waiter promptly responded.

The statement has recently been made by Prof. Cleveland Abne, before the American Philosophical Soriety, that some observers have seen the aurore borealis light in such positions between themselves

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

and neighboring objects as to demonstrate that the surors, like the lightning, may be entirely confine to the lowest stratum; others have seen it so located among the clouds that its origin must be placed at or below their level, and therefore within a few thousand feet of the earth's surface. On the other hand, those who have calculated the alti-tudes of specific beams by trigonometrical or equivalent methods have deduced heights of twenty to a hundred miles. Dr. Boller has even quoted an altitude of 1,243 miles. Prof. Abbe remarks that after reviewing the whole subject since the time of Ha I y he finds that all methods agree in one fundamental assumption, namely, that the oberved beams and arches have an individual existence and a definite locus, an assumption, however, which is negatived by the equal frequency of negative and positive parallaxes wherever the parallax method is applied. The only conclusion assumed as possible is, therefore, that the observers do not see the same object, partly because the aurora is too low down, and partly because of optical

Additional tests have been made by Dr. Russell. the London physicist and photographer, in exhibit ing the ability of certain substances to photograph themselves in the dark. Experiments by him with sundry metals, woods, expecially if charred, offs and substances containing them, have only comfirmed their power to impress an image of their form and lines upon a photographic plate, if left in contact with it or at a little distance in front of it, in a dark room, for a longer or shorter time. Various salts of uranium, that have been kept under such conditions for two years, have proved as active in their effect at the end of that time as at the beginning. Experiments also at different temperatures with various substances have shows that the higher the temperature the more rapid i the action upon the plate, so that at an ordinary temperature, for example, the words upon a scrap of newspaper—the ink containing a drying oil—prin themselves legibly in two weeks; at a temperature of 131° F, the image is clear in five hours. Vegetable ells have proved especially active in photographing themselves.

According to German authority-Glack Au f.-the fact that the locust tree attains in twenty-five to thirty years the same thickness as the pine in fifty and the oak in one hundred years, has led to some valuable investigations as to the industrial value of this variety of wood; the conviction was particularly strong on the part of L. Kausch that acada wood has an important future, especially as regards its employment for mining purposes. The same timber also found to excel in the properties of firmness and durability, and is, therefore, well suited for many other mechanical uses, such as whoels, bungs ladder steps, &c. It is well known, of course, that the tree in question thrives in the poorest soil, even in the rubbish of stone quarries and slaty declivities. A watch of remarkable perfection is described in

the London Times, its distinction resting on the fact of its having just gained the Kew certificate of "Class A. Especially Good," with the extraordinary high marks of 88.1 out of a possible 100. To win the latter a watch would have to be absolutely perfect as a timekeeper, a result admitted to be scarcely within the range of practical achievement. This watch, an tion of daily rate amounting to only one-third of a econd, and the mean difference between the exome gaining and losing rates to four seconds. The makers attribute this result to the use of a revolving escapement, or tourbillon, a device in which the frame the tearries the escapement is made to revolve slowly, but continuously, in the main frame by the action of the watch, thus reducing the error n timekeeping from change of position-s piece of mechanism which does not materially increase the complication of the watch, involving in fact the addition of one wheel only. While the marks of this watch for temperature compensat on are not claimed o be unsurpassed-as many as 19.7 having been ecorded out of twenty-those for smallness in varistion in daily rate and for absence of positional errors are unusually good.

With characteristic thoroughness in the details of its various departments, mechanically considered, the city of Buston has lately furnished the chief of its surveying division with a standard, by means of which the measuring of estates in that metropolis of somewhat complicated topography may now be accomplished to the greatest degree of exactness. For absolute correctness no finer one, it is alleged. exists anywhere, not even in the office of the Coast Survey at Washington, which is the repository of the United States standards. This improved standard was constructed in Worcester and conveyed to Bosready for use in a box, the bar placed on brass rollers set ten feet apart, thus insuring an infinitesimal amount of friction while expansion and contraction are going on during the variations in temperature, The standard is made of drawn steel, as are also the measuring tapes.

To produce an electric are light capable of giving satisfactory practical results in use under water, various efforts have been put forth in the past, but not with the desired success; recently, however, technical journals report that a submarine are lamp ward by the well-known manufacturers in this line, Burdick & Hall, now meets all requirements. This lamp is represented to be absolutely watertight, with an inner and outer globe, the upper part of the outer globe being hermetically scaled to the metal cylinder containing and rings-the feeding mechanism in this case differ ing from anything of the ordinary type by being in-closed in a cylinder both water and air tight. From the top of the cylinder, through a carefully packed aperture, issue the two insulated wires, which, for convenience, are bound together into a cable; the lower portion of the lamp is protected by an eight-wire guard. Tests of this device at a depth of twentyfive feet are said to have proved satisfactory.

A line of wire-rope tramway lately completed for the Plymouth Cordage Company at Plymouth, Mass., presents some novel features of a specially utilitarian character and worthy of imitation under similar conditions. This line, of somewhat less than twelve hundred feet long, will be used for carrying baled lemp from the warehouse to the mill. At one point the lines make nearly a right-angle bend, around which the cars pass without being detached from the truction rope or manipulated in any way, thus demonstrating the feasibility of passing angles without detaching. The structural work of the line at Plymouth is of steel. Near the angle station the line passes over railroad tracks spanned by a bridge. Cars of special design for the facilities needed are employed, and along the warehouse for a distance of 500 feet shunt rails extend, so that the cars can be loaded at numerous points. It is not generally known, except to the initiated

in metallurgical details, that from chemically pure is too soft for mechanical purposes. It is, in fact, rarely found in native masses, but mineralized in ores with different elements, metals and substances. n the form of oxides, chlorides and fluorides, and, when reduced to a metallic state, these alloy and combine: upon such alloys or combinations depends the commercial value of the ore. Thus, the mineralized ores of iron are brought through the agency of the blast furnace to the well-known metal designated "pig iron," the con-stituent elements of which are of the utmost importance to the foundryman, as upon these depend the value and usefulness of the cast metal. For, the allied metals with which iron will combine equally, chemically, and mechanically, when reduced in a blast furnace, are thirteen, six of these being electro negative to it and seven electro post tive. The electro positive are calcium, magnesium beryllium, zirconium, aluminum, manganese and zinc: copper and zinc aco pyro-electro, and change polarities with iron at different temperatures. The electro-negative metals are chromium, vanadium copper, cadmium, cobalt, and nickel

Notes from India.

The latest reports from India regarding the

plague show that the area affected continues to extend, and that the measures taken to check its progress are only partially effective. Meantime the mortality from phthisis increases, more particularly in the districts where the plague was worst, the registered deaths in some districts from phthisis alone

deaths in some districts from phthis alone running to over sixteen and seventeen per 1.000 of the population.

The season has been of unprecedented severity throughout northern and northwest India. In some localities in the hill country the moreury fell as low as 4 below zero and 10° and 20° of frost have been common in many places. In Delhi the winter is said to have been the severestever known. In the Himalayas the anowiall has been abnormal, extending in some parts 3.000 feet below the usual level. The completed estimate of the area under cotton for the present season is 13,575,000 acres, against 13,-813,000 last year and 14.590,000 acres average for the previous five years. The estimated yield, however, is well over the average.